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U.S. OPPOSES SOVIET BID TO INVITE POLES TO S.F.

Stettinius Says New Regime in Warsaw Must Conform With Crimea Agreement

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 19.—The U.S. State Department confirmed its stand against the Soviet demand for the Polish Provisional Government in Warsaw to be invited to the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco on April 25, according to a Washington dispatch.

The Moscow request was repeated yesterday in a diplomatic note sent to Edward Stettinius, Secretary of State. The request was flatly rejected in a State Department announcement, which said that only a reorganized Polish Government should be admitted to the United Nations Conference. The announcement added that the new Government will have to be in accordance with the Crimea agreement.

It was also revealed that the Chungking Government in its reply to the Soviet Government has notified Moscow that at the present time Chungking has not made a decision on the question of the Polish representative to San Francisco.

In the meantime, another Washington report said that an announcement clarifying America's attitude toward Bonomi's Italian Government before the San Francisco Conference appeared likely today. Congressional sources have learned that such a statement will be made, but they expect it to stop short of the "full-ally status" demanded in some quarters.

Harriman In Washington
Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 19.—W. Averell Harriman, United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union, and Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British Ambassador to Moscow, arrived in Washington from Moscow by air last night to attend the conference of the British, American and Soviet Foreign Ministers, according to a Washington dispatch.

Vyacheslav Molotov, Soviet Foreign Commissar, is expected to arrive in Washington within the next couple of days. Since Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary is already in Washington, the conference of the Foreign Ministers is expected to be opened within next week.

Harriman and Kerr arrived in Washington soon after the receipt of the new Soviet note on the Polish issue by Edward Stettinius, United States Secretary of State. Stettinius, however, refused to disclose the contents of the new note, although he declared that he expected Mr. Molotov and Eden to "spend the greater part of their time" over discussions concerning the Polish question.

Yesterday, Eden held talks with the members of the United States delegation to the San Francisco conference.

Meanwhile, a Washington report said that French Foreign Minister Georges Bidault has arrived in Washington on his way to San Francisco. He stated that before going to California, he hoped to have talks with Mr. Molotov, Eden and American officials.

Cadogan, Smuts in U.S.
Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 18.—With the United Nations Conference on International Organization but a week off, respective delegates are beginning to head for San Francisco, and a London dispatch said that Archibald Clark Kerr, British Ambassador to Moscow, is planning a visit to the United States before the opening of the Golden Gate parley.

Also a Washington report said that Sir Alexander Cadogan, Parliamentary Undersecretary of the British Foreign Office, arrived in Washington today by plane on route to San Francisco. Prime Minister Jan C. Smuts of the Union of South Africa and other South African delegates to the conference arrived in New York by air late yesterday.

Czechoslovak Officers Quit

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, April 19.—General Finees, Commander-in-Chief of the Czechoslovak Army, the Chief of Staff and Deputy Chief of Staff have been relieved of their duties by President Eduard Benes and General Mermedec has been appointed the new commander-in-chief, who has been commanding a Czechoslovak brigade fighting along side of the Red Army, a Moscow radio dispatch revealed today.

U.S. Delegates Review Dumbarton Oaks Plan And Exchange Views

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 19.—Edward Stettinius, U.S. Secretary of State, on Wednesday said at his press conference that the eight American delegates to the United Nations Conference on International Organization have completed a detailed review of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals, says a Washington dispatch. Stettinius said that the delegates had fully exchanged frank views on the chapters and articles of the Dumbarton Oaks text and had furthermore reviewed suggestions and recommendations offered by other anti-Axis governments and by various groups and individuals in the United States.

KOO VOICES CONFIDENCE IN SAN FRANCISCO PARLEY

Chungking Envoy Reiterates Pledge to Cooperate—Soong Sees Truman

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 19.—Dr. Wellington Koo, Chungking Ambassador to London, expressed confidence in the outcome of the United Nations Conference on International Organization to be held in San Francisco on April 25. He made this statement today at a luncheon given in his honor by the Institute of Pacific Relations in Washington.

Koo said that there were many problems to be worked out at San Francisco, and he pledged Chungking's cooperation toward the solution of these problems. He added, "In the future we can be certain that while difficult problems will engage our attention in Europe, those which will emerge in Asia will not be much simpler."

Continuing, he said, "Although the Atlantic has been the hub of the world for the past few centuries, it is more likely that the problems of the Pacific will take an increasingly large share of the interests of statesmen and diplomats in the future. Probably Asia, more than any other continent, is the crossroad of different races, religions, and submerged interests. It is a storehouse of immense manpower and raw materials—one of the tremendous markets for machines and manufactured goods."

Koo then declared that China would work in peace as well as in war to give Asia and the Pacific regions their proper place in the world. He reiterated Chungking's pledge of cooperation to the United Nations and added that the proposed international organization was largely due to the leadership of the late President Roosevelt.

Soong Asks for Aid

Domei

LISBON, April 19.—T. V. Soong, President of the Chungking Executive Yuan and concurrently Foreign Minister, visited President Harry Truman at the White House today where he explained Chungking's economic situation and asked for American aid, according to a Washington dispatch.

After the meeting, Soong said that Chungking was faced with a serious inflation but that it did not mean that there was no way to break through the crisis. He said that he explained the Chungking economic situation and that Truman was very sympathetic announcing that all possible aid would be given Chungking.

Chungking Delegates Leave
Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 18.—Two of the Chungking delegates to the United Nations Conference on International Organization, Hu Min and Tung Tiwu, left Calcutta on April 15 for the United States by plane and expect to reach San Francisco before the conference opens on April 25, according to a Calcutta report.

In an interview with a Ta Kung Pao correspondent at Calcutta, Tung said: "We are going to attend the San Francisco conference as Chinese delegates and not as delegates of the Chinese Communist Party." He declared that the fact that the Chungking Government has chosen him to represent China at the conference is a sign of national unity and his acceptance of the appointment is also a sign of national unity.

Tung, asked by the correspondent as to what he would say to the anti-Axis friends if they asked him on the question of national unity, replied that he would state that "China is now making effort in the direction of unity so that she can attain the goal."

He added that the Chinese Government is also progressing toward democracy and hoped that it will strive hard to forge ahead. "The San Francisco conference is to be convened with democratic objective. Therefore, China will also be democratic," he stated.

CONGRESSMEN DIFFER ON U.S. TARIFF ISSUE

Truman Avers Support of General Legislative Program Of Predecessor

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 19.—The U.S. Republicans and Democrats, arrayed in a new tariff war, sharply disagree in estimating the outcome of President Harry Truman's first Congressional battle, according to Washington reports.

The Republicans claimed today that they would be joined by enough Democrats to defeat an administration request for broad new powers to reduce tariffs. The administrators, on the other hand, voiced confidence that the appeal of Cordell Hull, former Secretary of State, and the stand by President Truman had rallied sufficient strength to assure the new executive victory in his first Congressional battle.

Representative Harold Knutson of Minnesota told reporters that he expected three Democrats to join the House Ways and Means Republicans to give the opposition a majority in the 25-member committee.

Countering Knutson, Representative A. Willis Robertson of Virginia said he would be surprised if one Democrat voted with the Republicans in the committee.

The report added that the new tariff proposal is an amendment to legislation that would extend the Reciprocal Trade Act three years beyond June 12. It would permit the existing tariffs to be reduced up to 50 per cent in negotiating trade agreements with other nations.

Truman Explains Attitude
Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 19.—President Harry Truman today told a quartet of Democratic lawmakers—unofficially called "the big four"—that he remains committed to the general legislative program of his predecessor, Franklin D. Roosevelt, according to a Washington dispatch.

The White House visitors were the Senate majority leader Alben Barkley, House Speaker Sam Rayburn, Senator Kenneth MacKellar, and House majority leader John McCormack.

Thus the new President affirmed his support of the Roosevelt agenda which included approval of the Bretton Woods monetary agreements, broadening of the Reciprocal Trade Agreement act, extension of the Selective Service law and above all full American cooperation in a program for international peace.

Truman Voices Support
Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 18.—In his first conference with the press as chief executive, President Harry Truman declared among other things that he was unanimously in support of the Bretton Woods plan as the world "needed an international set-up," according to a Washington dispatch. He furthermore stated that he would not be going to the San Francisco Conference as he had a "confident delegation" and would "back them up from behind his desk where he belonged."

During the course of the conference he announced that Matthews J. Connolly, who was executive assistant when President Truman was Vice President, would be his confidential secretary. His reply that "yes, Molotov would pay his respects to the President of the United States as he should" drew much applause.

Ed Lockett, a Washington correspondent who attended the conference, described the meeting thus: "Three hundred and forty eight reporters crowded the oval office in which Franklin Roosevelt used to hold his press conferences. They were there for President Truman's debut with the press as chief executive.

"Harry Truman was energetic, fast on his feet and equally fast in his answer to questions. He was calm. When everybody was in the room, he read reporters the rules covering the presidential press conferences which were the same as those which applied to meetings with Franklin Roosevelt. He then read a message, or rather a letter, from Mrs. Roosevelt saying that she had received so many messages of condolence that she would be unable to answer them all.

"To the President's query as to whether there were any questions, the reply was made that there were plenty. And then began the real conference."

Iranian Cabinet Resigns

Domei

LISBON, April 19.—The Iranian cabinet resigned en bloc today, a Teheran dispatch said. Reasons for the resignation were not given.

Hitler Preventing World Disintegration, Goebbels Says on Leader's 56th Birthday

Domei

BERLIN, April 19.—In a radio address to the German people, Reich Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels, on the eve of the 56th birthday of Fuehrer Hitler, called the German leader a man who will "go his way to the very end where there will not be the downfall of his people but a new happy beginning of an unprecedented period of blossoming of the German race and culture."

Dr. Goebbels left no doubt as to the seriousness of the present military situation. "Never before", he said, "have matters stood on sword's edge as they do today; never before have the German people been compelled to defend naked life in the face of such tremendous dangers and the ensure protection for the threatened structure of the Reich in one final giant effort. What we are experiencing today is the last act of the gigantic tragic drama which commenced on August 1, 1914, and which we Germans interrupted on November 9, 1918, the very moment when final decision was within grasp. That is the reason why on September 1, 1939, we had to start all over again. What we tried to spare ourselves in November, 1918, we have to make up doubly and threefold today. There is no way out.

"The war is coming to an end. The madness which the enemy powers have showered upon humanity has already surpassed its climax. It is leaving behind in the whole world a feeling of shame and disgust. The perverse coalition between plutocracy and Bolshevism is commencing to break. The head of the enemy conspirators has been smashed by destiny. It was the same destiny which left the Fuehrer standing upright and uninjured among the dead and severely wounded in the debris of July 20, 1944, in order to allow him to complete his mission, under pain and trials indeed, but nevertheless as Providence wants it.

"Once more the armies of the enemy are storming against our defense fronts. In their back stands the whip of international Jewry which does not want any peace until it has achieved its satanic aim of destroying the world. But this will be in vain. As so often before, Almighty God will dash Lucifer back down into the abyss from where he came when standing before the gate of power over all peoples. Not will the underworld dominate this continent but order, peace and prosperity. If the world still survives—not only ours but also the remaining—whom else has it to thank but the Fuehrer? It may slander and drag him into the mire today and persecute him with its vile hatred. It will have to revise this attitude once or deeply regret it. He is the core of resistance against the disintegration of the world. He is Germany's bravest heart and the most glowing will of our people.

"Never will history be able to record about this time that the people deserted their Fuehrer or the Fuehrer his people. That, however, means victory."

LOCAL GERMANS OBSERVE FUEHRER'S 56TH BIRTHDAY

Spahn Stresses Nation's Unwavering Faith in Adolf Hitler's Leadership

In commemoration of the Fuehrer's birthday, a meeting organized by the local branch of the National Socialist Party was held yesterday at which Ambassador H. G. Stahmer and numerous Japanese and German guests of honor were present. The gathering was an impressive manifestation of the loyalty of the Germans living in Japan. The Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Helmute Fellmer, played concerts by Bach.

The leader of the National Socialist Party branch in Japan, F. J. Spahn, described the gratitude which the German people felt toward Adolf Hitler in spite of the present unspeakable sufferings. Germany, he said, "Loved its Fuehrer who had pulled it out of chaos and with his strong hand had led it to new heights of power. It was thankful to the Lord for having preserved the Fuehrer as its leader in the fateful struggle for the existence of the German Reich. The German people, under the spell of the Fuehrer, of his irresistible authority and of the tremendous strength with which he guides Germany, be it with wise moderation or fiery temperament. The personality and the activity of the Fuehrer has awakened the moral qualities and the fighting spirit of the German people which characterized Germany's present heroic struggle."

"Any German," Mr. Spahn stressed, "who was against Fuehrer Adolf Hitler was a criminal traitor to the German people and the Reich, and to Germany's future. Every German felt bound to judge the present situation on the basis of Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's belief in victory. If Fuehrer Adolf Hitler announced to the nation that this struggle, though just, seemed hopeless to him. Germany, down to the last man, would fight for its Fuehrer as tenaciously and stubbornly as it was doing right now. Fuehrer Adolf Hitler, however, had good reasons for predicting final victory. The trust of all Germans in this judgment of the situation was not only founded on love and gratitude but also on the sober fact that to Germany as well as to the world no avoidable mistakes were known which Adolf Hitler had made while pursuing his great political and military aims during the 25 years of his leadership of the National Socialist Party and of the German Reich."

The rally was closed with the manifestation of the unconditional spirit of sacrifice of the Germans, living in Japan for the Fuehrer and of their unshakable faith in victory.

Similar manifestation of loyalty on the occasion of the Feuhrer's birthday were held by the local branches of the National Socialist Party in Kobe and Osaka as well as by those in Manchoukuo.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

April 19

On the third day of the great defensive battle off Berlin the Soviets started a big offensive but our troops withstood the enemy mass attack and prevented all breakthrough attempts. South of Frankfurt our troops held their positions against the strong Soviet forces who had carried out a thrust on either side of Seelow down to the east of Muencheberg but they were sealed off in our counterattacks. South of Wriezen our tanks brought the attacking enemy to a standstill after hard fighting and according to incomplete reports yesterday 218 tanks were destroyed.

Also west of the Lausitzer Neisse the Soviets attacked with all available forces. Despite the tenacious resistance of our formations the enemy after heavy fighting and with the loss of numerous tanks was able to bring forward narrow attacking wedges north of Goerlitz and north of Weisswasser down to the area east of Bautzen and to the Spree River on either side of Spremberg, where counterattacks have been launched.

Strong fighter and battleplane units also yesterday joined in the defensive battle, and in spite of strong enemy defense they additionally destroyed 95 tanks and assault guns and crippled 20 more, as well as shooting down 109 enemy aircraft.

In the south of the Eastern Front the focal point of the fighting is situated on either side of Mistelbach, south of Bruenn and north of Maehrisch-Ostrau. After minor initial gains, the Soviets attacking with strong forces near Mistelbach were repelled. In the area south of Bruenn our units are engaged in heavy defensive action in the course of which the enemy lost so far over 30 tanks. In the fighting sector north of Maehrisch-Ostrau renewed enemy breakthrough attempts collapsed, while east of Troppau infiltered enemy forces were thrown back.

The Breslau garrison again repelled strong Soviet attacks on the southern and western front. Near Pillau the enemy continued his attacks, but with the effective support of naval artillery carriers the attacks were mostly repelled in the area of deployment. On the eastern coast of the Stettiner Haff naval artillery ferries destroyed a large Soviet ammunition dump.

At the inner defense ring of the Gironde fortress strong enemy attacks again collapsed in fierce fighting. Also the garrison of Dunkirk held its own against the enemy attacking with tanks and battleplanes inflicting high losses on the enemy.

During the last few days our heavy naval coastal batteries on the Channel island of Alderney fired devastating salvoes at enemy tank and fuel dumps in the northwestern part of the Cotentin Peninsula which had been discovered by commando troops in bold night enterprises. Extremely heavy destructions was observed.

After hard fighting in the Yssel bend our troops in the Netherlands have taken up new positions further to the northwest after having destroyed or captured 38 tanks and tank scouting cars. While the British are generally marking time between the Ems and Weser, they continued their strong attacks in the Lueneburger Heath. With the loss of 19 tanks for the enemy Soltau collapsed after hard fighting and the enemy is pressing ahead on a narrow area while fighting is raging for Lueneburg and Uelzen.

The fighting between the Ruhr and Rhine is over. In severest fighting lasting for weeks the troops of all arms under the supreme command of Field Marshal Walter von Model tied down superior forces of two American armies and offered resistance to the last breath in exemplary fulfillment of their duty. The enemy suffered heavy human and material losses.

In the central and lower Harz, our fighting groups are withstanding strong American pressure. The enemy who entered our lines in some sections was checked or smashed in counterattacks. The Magdeburg garrison split up into several fighting groups and is still offering brave resistance in the western part of the city. In the fighting sector of Dessau-Bitterfeld the situation on the whole remained unchanged despite fiercest ding dong fighting. The tenacious fighting for Leipzig and Halle has cost the enemy great losses forcing him to divert strong forces from other sectors of the front.

The Halle garrison, hemmed in on a narrow space in the southern part of the city, is holding her own against all attacks of superior forces. Our troops, standing in the western and southern forefields of Leipzig were pushed back by the enemy against the Elster and the southern periphery of the town. Coming from the north the Americans enforced a deep penctration which led to heavy street fighting which is still going on. On the front on either side of Chemnitz and in the Hof area, the day passed by without special events but for individual enemy scouting thrusts. East of Plauen one scouting group destroyed 11 enemy tanks while a number of motorized vehicles inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. The Nuremberg garrison fought a hard battle in the course of the whole day on the Burggraben, in the eastern suburbs and on the Regnitz. The enemy advancing toward the southeast was brought to a standstill and attacked his flanks by counterattacks while enemy battalions, attacking from the Nagold valley in an easterly direction, were thrown from the heights east of Bad Liebenzell in counterthrusts. On either side of Calv enemy attacks which were repeated eight times were repelled with losses to the enemy. Farther to the south the enemy made a number of penetrations.

SUPREME NIPPON LEADERS IN CHINA MEET IN PARLEY

Okamura, Kondo and Tani Discuss More Powerful Propulsion of Policies

Domei

NANKING, April 19.—Discussions on the problems before them were held by General Yasuji Okamura, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Army Forces in China; Admiral Nobutake Kondo, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Navy Forces in China Waters; and Masayuki Tani, Japanese Ambassador to China in a supreme leadership conference held here on Tuesday. With the Army, Navy and Embassy in China having been working closely in the composite conduct of the various policies compatible with the situation here, the conference among the three heads was held to bring about a still more powerful propulsion of policies in keeping with the military situation and the situation here.

In his statement disclosing the meeting, the chief of the Embassy department of information said; "Although already having been maintaining close contact and doing everything for the perfect composite conduct of various policies, the local organs of the Army, Navy and Greater East Asiatic Affairs met in a supreme leadership conference in Nanking on April 17. The Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Fleet in China Waters, and the Japanese Ambassador to China exchanged open opinions on the problems before them.

"A new determination was born in respect to the three local organs, under the present bitter war situation, working still more firmly as one to maintain solidly the new China policy and to drive for the powerful realization of the various policies, as well as to continue to collaborate and cooperate with the National Government in regard to grasping the hearts of the people under the latter's rule and in regard to the various policies concerning political power, and thus for the armed forces, government and people of Japan and China to become truly one to drive forward for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia."

Appointment of Lieutenant General Kumaichi Teramoto, Director General of the Army Aviation Inspection Department, as Chief of the Army Aviation Headquarters, was announced by the War Ministry on April 19.

The change was a result of the assumption of the War Portfolio by General Korechika Anami.

The new Chief of the Army Aviation Headquarters comes from Wakayama Prefecture. After graduating from the Army Staff College, he was attached to the Army General Staff. He served in the various departments of the Army Aviation Headquarters.

Then he was sent to the United States to serve as an assistant military attache to the Embassy there. Returning home, he filled in turn the posts of the commander of an air unit, the principal of the Hamamatsu Aviation School and the commander of the air force.

Princess Masako Kuni To Be Married Sunday To Lt. Count Tatsuta

Her Imperial Highness Princess Masako Kuni, first daughter of His Imperial Highness Prince Asaakira Kuni, will be married to Lieutenant Count Norihiko Tatsuta of the Imperial Navy on Sunday. Count Tatsuta is the third son of the late His Imperial Highness Prince Taka Kuni and previously descended to the status of a peer. The princely bride-to-be paid on Friday her last calls as an Imperial princess on Their Majesties the Emperor, Empress and Empress Dowager and also worshipped at the three sanctuaries in the Imperial Palace precincts.

SPECIAL ATTACKS' EFFECT SEEN ADMITTED BY ENEMY

Iguchi Comments on Nimitz Announcement That Majority of Okinawa Casualties of Navy

That the enemy is at last around to admitting the devastating effect of the Japanese Special Attack Corps was pointed out by Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, at his foreign press conference on Friday.

Quoting casualty figures released by Nimitz' headquarters on Wednesday, Mr. Iguchi drew attention to the enemy admission that the majority of the 7,988 admitted Okinawa casualties were naval losses. It is clear, Mr. Iguchi stressed, that the naval casualties have been caused by the Special Attack Corps.

Commenting on the atrocity campaign carried on by Washington propagandists regarding alleged atrocities committed by the Japanese in Manila, Mr. Iguchi saw connection between it and the illegal sinking of the Awa Maru. "To erase or cover up the criminal sinking of the Awa Maru," Mr. Iguchi said, "the American authorities are now attempting to put the Japanese in a bad light by fabricating atrocity stories, which are entirely groundless."

Pointing out that the violent charges made by the enemy are the enemy's usual practice and as usual are without foundation, Mr. Iguchi declared that each time they are made to serve some special purpose. "On this occasion," he said, "the American atrocity campaign is being carried on to cover up the sinking of the Awa Maru by a United States submarine. This ship, as you know, was a ship of mercy which had carried relief supplies to enemy prisoners of war and civilian internees with a safe conduct issued by the United States and other Allied Governments. Consequently, the Awa Maru was supposed to be immune from interference, seizure or inspection and even more so from attack on both her outward and homeward voyages."

Mr. Iguchi added that "we, who keep our conscience even during the white heat of war, cannot but be shocked by the utter lack of it on the part of the American authorities who can wilfully issue faked stories to evade responsibility for the crimes and violations committed by their own side."

Swiss Close Border

Domei

ZURICH, April 19.—In view of the rush of German refugees for Switzerland, the Swiss Government today ordered the immediate closure of the northeastern frontier.

10,000 YANKS ON OKINAWA MOVE OUT IN BIG ATTACK

Repulsed by Japanese; Iye Invaders Hit Hard; Minatogawa, Itokazu Shelled

Intense fighting broke out on the southern front on the main Okinawa island as the American invasion troops, about 10,000 in number and with the support of several tens of tanks, moved out in a general attack on the morning of April 16.

At dusk of April 19, the Japanese Forces, with the artillery and infantry acting in closely coordinated counteroperations, threw back the American attackers to the rear of the fighting front. Heavy casualties were suffered by the U.S. invaders who also lost 40 to 50 tanks knocked out of action.

Iye Island is also the scene of severe fighting. Japanese Forces are now making great efforts to smash the 1,000 American troops who landed on the island at dusk of April 16.

In the meantime, the enemy warships have been bombarding the Minatogawa and Itokazu areas south of the main Okinawa island. On and after the morning of April 19, the enemy speeded up the tempo of the bombardment.

Continue Air Attacks

Domei

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, April 19.—Japanese Air Units are continuing their attacks against the enemy forces in the Okinawa area. On Tuesday afternoon Japanese Wild Eagles engaged a force of enemy carrier-borne aircraft over the southern part of the Southwestern Islands and brought down one of them. The same night Japanese Air Units attacked the enemy air bases on the main Okinawa Island and blew up and set ablaze several places.

Yesterday night Japanese airmen fiercely attacked enemy fleet units east of the main Okinawa Island and around the Kerama Islands. Defying intense A. A. gunfire, the Japanese launched fierce attacks and caused a great explosion near the Kerama Islands.

Enemy aircraft also are keeping up their attacks. Seventy planes, including P-40's, B-24's and F-4-F's raided Miyakojima on Tuesday. Yesterday, about 20 enemy planes raided Oki-Daitojima. Our Forces brought down three of these raiders. The same day, about 100 enemy planes raided various Japanese bases in the Southwestern Islands area. Moreover, 20 to 30 enemy planes raided our positions yesterday in the southern part of the main Okinawa Island which was also raided today by over 300 enemy aircraft. It can be seen that enemy air attacks on the main and other isles in this area have decreased considerably, revealing the tremendous losses suffered by the enemy aircraft-carriers.

SUMA GETS NOTIFICATION

Receives Formal Statement of Severance of Ties With Spain

Domei

MADRID, April 12 (Delayed).—Japanese Minister Yakichiro Suma to Spain conferred with the Chief of the General Affairs Bureau of the Spanish Foreign Office at 1 p.m. today at the request of the Spanish Foreign Office and received formal notification of the severance of diplomatic relations between Spain and Japan.

The Legation and Japanese residents are calm and collected, having cleared up their business since last night. The severance of relations is just the result of an American propaganda measure, Spain only having danced to the tune played by the United States. The Spanish people are calm and nothing out of the ordinary has happened around the Japanese Legation.

There is no knowing where Minister Suma will be sent or whether or not he and his staff will be interned. This is likely to be your correspondent's last radiogram. The eyes of the Japanese residents here are turned toward the Okinawa war theater. They sincerely hope that they shall be able to hear reports of the annihilation of the American forces there before leaving Madrid.

Minami Encourages Warriors

General Jiro Minami, President of the Dai Nippon Seijikai, on Thursday issued telegrams to the officers and men of the Imperial Army and Navy Forces fighting in the Okinawa area as well as to the inhabitants of Okinawa, thanking and encouraging them all for their gallant fighting. His telegrams were addressed each to Admiral Soemu Toyoda, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, Supreme Commander of the Army Forces in the Okinawa area and to the Governor of Okinawa Prefecture.

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The Impending Changes in America

Although President Truman has declared that he will continue the late President Roosevelt's policies without change, American newspapers are already beginning to comment on the changes which they expect will nevertheless take place. This is not surprising, for President Truman's declaration that there will be no change cannot be taken entirely at face value. Upon being suddenly and unexpectedly catapulted into his new position, it was but natural for the new President to attempt to allay uneasiness and apprehension by soothing assurances that there would be no change, particularly as he had had no time to formulate any plans of his own. But changes sooner or later are inevitable, for no two people so different in ability and temperament as Roosevelt and Truman can be expected to act in exactly the same way.

Although the changes will undoubtedly be gradual, it is already rumored that Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury; Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor; and Claude K. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, will eventually resign from the Cabinet. Henry A. Wallace, who lost the vice-presidential nomination to Truman last November, will also probably not wish to continue as Secretary of Commerce. Even Secretary of State Edward J. Stettinius may eventually leave the Cabinet, although not until after the close of the important San Francisco Conference which he cannot leave suspended in mid-air.

These anticipated changes in the Cabinet, with the exception of the case of Stettinius, will have the effect of removing the officials who have been conspicuously prominent for their leftwing tendencies in domestic affairs. It is significant that changes are not expected in the Cabinet posts which are not directly concerned with domestic economic affairs, like that of the Secretary of War or the Secretary of the Navy. The consequence will be to make the Cabinet of President Truman considerably more conservative and orthodox in domestic policy than the Cabinet of President Roosevelt. This tendency will be further strengthened by Truman's appointment of James Byrnes, former Director of War Mobilization, as "civilian adviser." It means that the New Deal, which was such a characteristic feature of the Roosevelt Administration, will undergo a drastic modification if it does not disappear entirely.

Such a trend toward the right is not surprising in view of Truman's background. Although as a loyal Democratic Party hack, Truman consistently voted for New Deal measures during his service in the Senate, it has always been known that he did not possess any interest or enthusiasm for the radical social innovations of his deceased chief. Whereas Roosevelt characterized his own policy as "a little to the left of center," Truman is known to be inclined toward at least "a little to the right of center."

The circumstances under which Truman was chosen to replace Henry A. Wallace as vice-presidential candidate in the last election show clearly how inevitable it is that this shift toward the right should take place. Wallace was long the trusted confidant and lieutenant of President Roosevelt in the execution of the New Deal policies. A brilliantly capable man with a strong penchant for sweeping social reforms, motivated by a deep social philosophy behind his extensive dreams and plans, an aggressive man of action possessed of flaming enthusiasm and determination even if sometimes more doctrinaire than politic, Wallace was the inspiring genius behind much of Roosevelt's domestic program. Wallace was the logical successor to the mantle of the departed President.

But because of his positive character, Wallace became particularly objectionable to the old-line politicians who desired to maintain their traditional influence. Although Wallace remained popular with the masses, he became intolerable to the vested interests. Hence, in the interest of harmony within the Democratic Party, Roosevelt consented to the nomination of a less positive person as the vice-presidential candidate on the eve of the last election campaign. The abandonment of Wallace did not mean, however, that Roosevelt had repudiated Wallace's ideas. Wallace still continued to represent Roosevelt most intimately, and Roosevelt expected to continue to utilize Wallace's services in some other capacity, as witnessed by his appointment as Secretary of Commerce.

Truman, who was selected to succeed Wallace as Vice-President under these circumstances, was naturally a man who was acceptable to the orthodox party politicians and to the vested economic interests. He did not represent Roosevelt's real inclinations, but he was tolerated by Roosevelt because of considerations of election campaign strategy and because Roosevelt calculated that the unaggressive and far from positive Truman could be easily counterbalanced. It was only by an unexpected accident that such a man who represented a point of view so different from that of Roosevelt has come to be his successor.

Possessed of such a background, Truman cannot help but incline toward a policy differing widely from that of Roosevelt. It is but natural that men like Wallace, Morgenthau, and the others who have been closely identified with Roosevelt's characteristic policy should eventually leave the Cabinet. Despite Truman's disclaimer of any intention to cause a change, it is inevitable that vast changes should be impending in the character of the domestic policy of the United States Government. No wonder the American press is beginning to speculate on the extent of these changes.

At the same time, it would be a mistake to think that there will be any real fundamental change in the basic character of American political life. The chronic problems of America remain the same, and whatever may be the difference in actual measures attempted, the general direction of the attempted solution is inalterably fixed by great social forces and not by individual initiative. Particularly with respect to America's foreign relations, although the specific manifestations of policy may change, the basic aims and ambitions will remain the same, for they are dictated by psychological and economic dynamics which pervade the whole of the American nation.

President Truman's reiteration of America's determination to push the present war without relaxation, and of America's intention to continue the demand for the unconditional surrender of Japan and Germany is his one statement which must therefore be taken at face value. This declaration must be fully believed, for it is based on the basic and unchanging character of America. Truman's decision to retain the services of Harry Hopkins, Roosevelt's confidential adviser in foreign affairs, gives tangible proof of the fact that there will be no change in America's basic foreign policy whatever may be the changes in the domestic sphere. Great changes may be impending in America itself, but for the world at large there will be no change in the status of the United States as the arch-enemy of the freedom and security of other nations.

Crazy Over Money

"I can't stand this money.... money money business much longer. The next time you mention money, I'll leave you."

"How much, dear "

Not a Candid Shot

"Why do you say that beautiful photograph of your wife was just a snapshot?"

"Well, it must have been. Her mouth was shut."

INTERFLOW OF CULTURES

By JAPONICUS

I

The interflow of cultures among nations is in a sense, a natural phenomenon concomitant to the development of international communication and intercourse. However, national attitudes toward it are diverse. Indeed certain nations have offered stubborn resistance to an influx of alien cultures. And strange as it may sound to some, the ancient Greeks are one of them.

The ancient Greeks lived on the same peninsula, spoke the same language, and shared a common mythology. They were, however, divided into distinct groups each of which established a city-state in a tiny area, developing its own characteristic city culture. At one extreme was Athens in which blossomed an artistic and philosophic culture not surpassed in many respects even by moderns. At the other extreme was Sparta, famed for its militaristic type of polity. And between these two lay hundreds of other small independent city-states with their respective cultures. It is indeed remarkable that this Hellenic community of civilized miniature states situated in one and the same peninsula failed to evolve a synthetic Greek culture combining the multiform features and tendencies of the same race. Due chiefly to internecine strifes, they mutually despised and assumed an antagonistic attitude toward the cultural peculiarities of other city-states. To use a physiological metaphor, there was to be found in Greek culture a multifold differentiation but no integration of cultural functions.

The Greek culture disregarded, so to speak, to observe the natural laws by which alone the health of a nation's cultural life can be preserved. Neither is this the way to safeguard the life of a nation. The decline of the ancient Greek race may thus be looked upon as its natural and inescapable destiny. And a nation which despises and resists an influx of alien cultures will ultimately share the same fate as the Hellenes.

The culture of modern Europe presents a striking contrast to that of the old Greeks. In Europe since the middle Ages, innumerable roads, all of which proverbially led to Rome, served as channels to ensure cultural contacts between the West European races, accelerating their cultural progress. In course of time their cultures evolved into an integrated European civilization outshining all others, and won for Europe the glory of being universally regarded as the fountain-head of modern civilization.

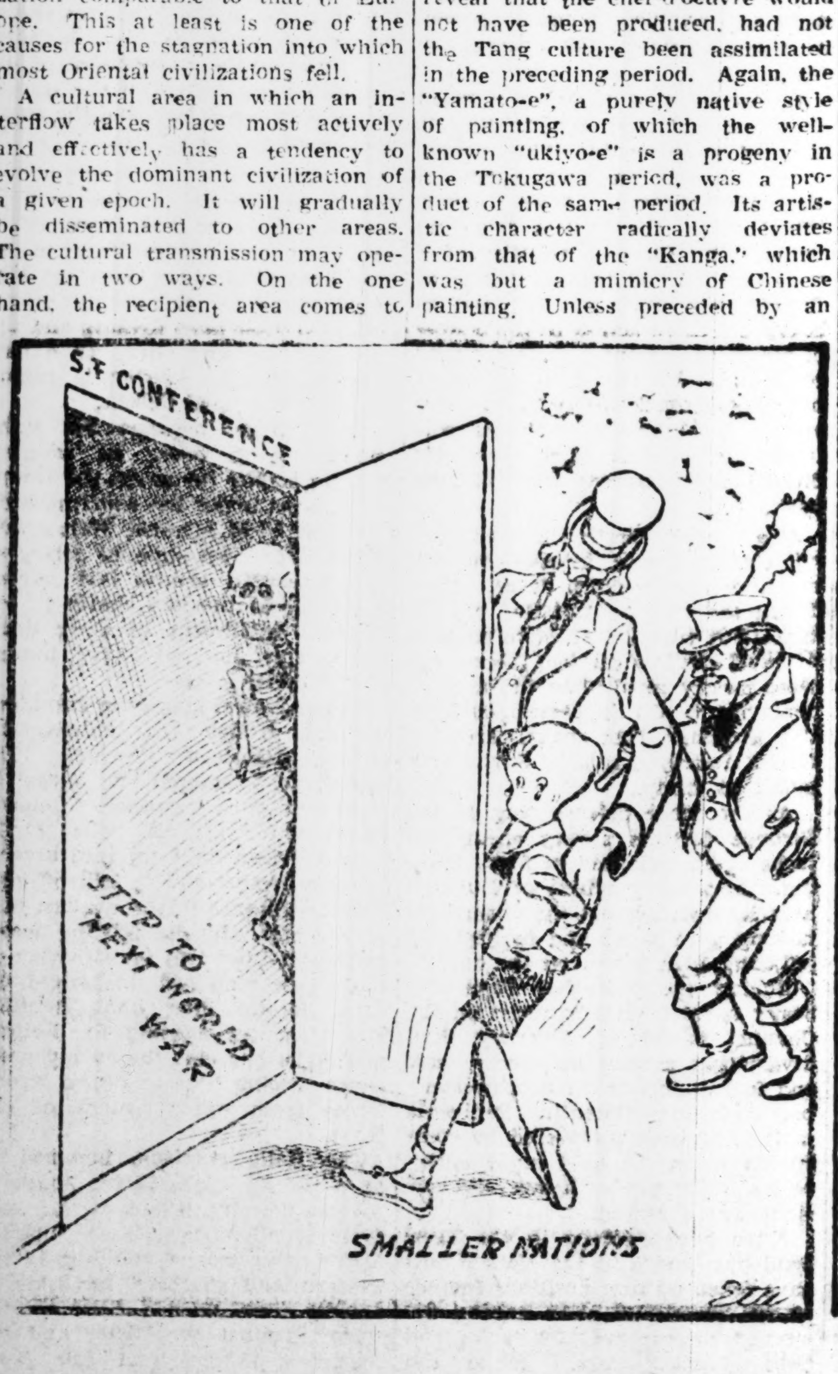
It must be frankly admitted that modern Asia cannot vie with Europe in the potency and influence of its civilization. The causes are by no means simple. As a result of cultural interflow as between various races on the Continent, ancient China boasted a brilliant civilization with an exuberance of cultural blossoms perfuming the air. It, however, ceased actively to assimilate other cultures and neglected to cast its antiquated shell, in which it had comfortably been entrenched. The same can be said of other Oriental civilizations. This exclusionism kept the Eastern cultures from becoming unified so as to constitute a synthetic Asian civilization comparable to that of Europe. This at least is one of the causes for the stagnation into which most Oriental civilizations fell.

A cultural area in which an interflow takes place most actively and effectively has a tendency to evolve the dominant civilization of a given epoch. It will gradually be disseminated to other areas. The cultural transmission may operate in two ways. On the one hand, the recipient area comes to assume the tint of the dominant civilization. On the other hand, contact with the latter may stimulate the recipient race so as to revive and develop afresh its indigenous culture. For instance, while the penetration of Western civilization into Oriental countries "Universalized"—in an Occidental way—their cultural forms, externally and internally, it also roused the self-consciousness of Eastern nations. It led not only to their political awakening, but acted as a stimulus to the development of cultures based on their respective national individuality. To employ the metaphoric language of heredity, the latter phenomenon may be characterized as the mating of national and alien cultures, reproducing in the offspring the "dominant traits" inherent in the national culture. Japan affords a prominent example. But it may also so happen that the native genius can rise no higher than copying the cultures introduced. This happened among some of the native populations in the southern colonial areas under the rule of the white masters.

Persons who observed the rapid Europeanization of Japan in the early years of Meiji have often been led to conclude that the Japanese are indeed clever imitators but not blessed with originality. This, in our opinion, is a superficial view marked by a lack of historical perspective. It should be noticed that Western nations also in certain stages of their cultural development had their own imitative periods. They passed through processes analogous to those of the Westernization of Japan. Indeed, during the reign of Marcus Aurelius in second century Rome, not alone the philosopher-Emperor but the majority of the upper classes spoke and wrote in Greek, despising their own mother-tongue later destined to conquer the whole of Europe. Because of retardation in the perfection of their national languages due to difficulties in national unification, the upper classes of modern European nations used to speak and write in Latin or French, the imitation of Latin and French cultures having been the fashion in those days. There existed also a nation like Russia which under Peter the Great adopted a conscious policy to assimilate the west European culture. In the light of all this the imitative character of Meiji culture falls into insignificance. Indeed, even in those days few Japanese, if any, spoke in Western tongues in their mutual intercourse. The indigenous cultural forms were preserved.

This was not a new thing for the Japanese nation, for she passed through a similar process in ancient days. During the Nara Period the Tang civilization was ardently copied. It was, however, followed by a great creative era. The ensuing Heian Period was an era in which a purely Japanese culture came into full bloom. One of the products of this period was Genji Monogatari, the greatest achievement in Japan's literary annals, which was pronounced by Western critics as possessing all the marks of modern European literature. The masterpiece is undoubtedly a product of native genius, but a closer examination of its contents would reveal that the chef-d'oeuvre would not have been produced, had not the Tang culture been assimilated in the preceding period. Again, the "Yamato-e", a purely native style of painting, of which the well-known "ukiyo-e" is a progeny in the Tokugawa period, was a product of the same period. Its artistic character radically deviates from that of the "Kanga," which was but a mimicry of Chinese painting. Unless preceded by an imitative period, this original style of pictorial art might not have been elaborated.

That the Japanese people could produce a national literature of such a high order as early as the tenth century A.D. when the European nations had still no native literature to speak of, is traceable to the fact that the Japanese culture, endowed with certain dominant cultural traits, had for a time been deeply immersed in the cultural currents flowing in from the Continent. It presupposes also that unlike the Hellenes, the Japanese who had early developed a unified state comprising the entire Yamato race, kept channels of cultural contact open within the realm—a phenomenon rare among the ancients in general and almost akin to that which was witnessed in modern Europe.



PRESS COMMENTS

Friday, April 20

POLITICAL TACTICS AND SCHEMING

YOMIURI-HOCHI — The new President of the United States, Truman, made his first speech, advocating the "unconditional surrender" of Japan and Germany. We believe that two meanings are contained in this speech. The first meaning would be one of straight political tactics, to express the intention of following, as the new President, the basic policies of the preceeding president. The other meaning would be that of a scheme in order to shake the spirit of the peoples of Japan and Germany.

As to the politico-tactical meaning of Truman's speech, we recognize no need now to come to the fore with any critical comment on it. It is nothing more than a cheap reprint of Roosevelt's utterances at the time shortly before and after the outbreak of the War between Japan and America.

We have already once written on the relationship between tactics as a generally orthodox military means, and scheming as an unorthodox means. As the war situation is growing more grave, voices are being heard more loudly in our country, too, to be on guard against the enemy scheming. In that, mere measures of guidance were considered not sufficient, and already a control law has been promulgated. Throughout, it is necessary to be on guard against the enemy's tricky schemes. But on the other hand, the officials and civilians alike must be strictly warned at this juncture not to fall ill of "schemophobia."

In short, scheming is not effective as an isolated measure; it may only have some effect if it works in connection with an unfavorable fighting situation. Most frequently, the defeat of Germany in the previous World War is being quoted as an example of successful scheming; however, in that case, military failure was the main reason. Only, in comparison with the brilliant fighting by the German forces till the very last moment, the ultimate collapse came all too soon. And only superficial observers or intentional distorters would shift the main cause on the schemes employed by the enemy side.

Again, in the defeat of Italy which is being considered as the greatest case of Anglo-American "scheming" in the current great war the main role was not played by Badoglio; indeed, here again the main reason had to be sought for in the military collapse of Italy.

We must thus know the limitations of scheming and must be on guard against overrating it. Most important in connection with this point is the relationship as between scheming and political tactics, that is to say, the relationship with political guidance. If the military strategies are as firm as a rock, there is no gap for the enemy's scheming to take advantage of. In the same way, if the political guidance is firm, no scheming tricks can work.

If the people fail to receive good political guidance, they will be attacked by a sort of paranoia which makes them excessively afraid. This fact is well demonstrated by the example of the so-called "trick bombs" which recently were made much fuss about by the people, but all of which were visionary fabrications.

In short, the greatest guard against enemy scheming is not being required from the part of the people but rather in the field of political guidance. If only the political leaders are as they should be there is no need to fear the enemy schemes which make an appeal to the people directly.

For instance, even suppose that in the case of Badoglio's "treason" the schemes of America and Britain were successful to some extent (and then it was never more than a secondary cause): it was something that the Italian people as such had nothing to do with. Those chiefly responsible were Badoglio and the class of leaders around him.

With the fighting situation for our German Ally in the West growing more unfavorable, and depending on the development of our fighting situation in the East with the battle of Okinawa Island as the center, the enemy scheming will become ever more intensified.

News and Views

Exit Roosevelt Before the Show

Roosevelt or no Roosevelt, the show must go on. This is what the United States Government, immediately after the sudden death of President Roosevelt last Thursday, hastily made known to the world with reference to the forthcoming United Nations' Conference on International Organization at San Francisco.

Among the first things Harry S. Truman did as soon as he was sworn in as the 32 President of the United States was his specific authorization of Secretary of State Edward Stettinius to hold the San Francisco Conference as originally scheduled, beginning April 25.

Simultaneously, the State Department announced that there would be no interruption of the San Francisco meeting, as a result of President Roosevelt's death, though Senator Tom Connally, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, told the press that the United Nations Conference at San Francisco might have to be postponed because of the Chief Executive's death.

Reveals Disastrous Effects

The obvious hastiness with which these announcements were made public may be construed to indicate no small concern felt in Washington's officialdom over the unfavorable, and even disastrous, effects which President Roosevelt's unexpected death might have on the impending conference of the United Nations.

For all who are interested in some way or other in the 'Frisco conference, not only those in Washington but also in other capitals knew perfectly well that Franklin D. Roosevelt was the master mind of the whole affair.

American press reports indicated that Roosevelt had been devoting his all to the San Francisco meeting to the last moment of his life. The late President was known to have planned to open the conference in person and, according to a United Press report from Warm Springs, Georgia, he had been planning to lay "his own ideas for world peace" before the conference, which, in the words of the U.P. correspondent, was a project "perhaps closest to the President's heart."

Now, with the opening of the United Nations' Conference due to open soon, the master mind and leading star of the show is suddenly gone. Will the show go on as originally planned? This must be one of the first questions that have, upon hearing of Roosevelt's sudden death, come up to the mind of every leader in the anti-Axis camp, both the sponsor nations and those invited alike. The United States Government, now under the new president, answered the question in the affirmative.

Show Must Go On

The fact remains, however, that the show must be staged without its title player. It cannot be denied that Roosevelt's unexpected death signified a most serious setback to the conference and an irreparable loss to those who have had their own reasons to expect something big from the confab—particularly those nations which ranked with the United States among the sponsors.

Everyone knows that the San Francisco Conference is a product of the "Big Three" meeting at Crimea last February. At the same time, there were strong indications that the "Big Three" did not make public all that they had discussed at Yalta concerning the United Nations' Conference. The recent revelation of a secret deal between the "Big Three" on their multiple voting right alone led many level-headed observers to suspect that there must be something more than the voting deal that is bound to come to the light at the conference.

Recent developments on the international political scene also indicated that the show at San Francisco will be staged on the lines pre-arranged between Washington, Moscow and London—lines of crude power politics. Roosevelt was apparently to take on the job of letting the cat out of the bag before the anxious crowd, while both London and Moscow were to play the second fiddle for the master mind of the show.

Even while Roosevelt was giving his last thought at Warm Springs to what was to be his theme song to be played at the 'Frisco confab, Moscow struck up a powerful prelude through its Communist Party organ, Pravda, harping on the favorite "Might is Right" line.

'There Will Be Peace'

In the characteristic Bolshevik bluntness, the Pravda declared in its editorial: "The San Francisco Conference is based, above all, on realistic conditions. Its initiating Powers are the strongest states of the world, the U.S.S.R., the United States and Great Britain. . . It is clear that if the strongest states of the world find a common platform for the protection of peace, there will be peace on earth. If this common platform is not found, no clause in the constitution of any organization whatsoever will help."

The leading actor for whom the Pravda struck up a mighty tune as a curtain raiser for the 'Frisco confab is now gone. The paper's confident assertion that "the conference can begin its work in a favorable atmosphere" may, or may not, have to undergo some change in view of Roosevelt's sudden exit. All that depends on how Moscow's "long-range view" reacts to the unexpected disappearance of its favorite actor from the scene.

If the show must go on, as Washington has apparently decided, the "Big Three" must pick up one who will play the leading role before the curtain rises. Which of the "Big Three" will provide the alternate for the late Roosevelt? This is a question that must be quickly settled between them. Has Moscow's abrupt announcement of its new appointment of Foreign Commissar V. M. Molotov as head of the Soviet delegation to the San Francisco Conference anything to do with this? That this question of choosing a substitute chief actor may yet prove a fatal stumbling block before the show actually gets under way is no haphazard prediction. It is the way of power politics.

READERS IN COUNCIL

To the Editor:

One wonders what Mr. Churchill would say if some board of international dictators were to say to him—"The freedom and sovereignty of the United Kingdom are more important than its frontiers—so we are giving Scotland and Belfast to the United States: and perhaps we may let you have Dunkirk and Calais: won't that be nice!

I imagine Mr. Churchill's reply would be explosive!

Z

Tokyo

Social and General

Mr. Ivan P. Troedsson, the Swedish Consul in Tokyo and Yokohama and Mrs. Troedsson announced the engagement of their daughter, Malla Siwertz to Mr. Per Aurell of S.K.F. Industries of Japan, Ltd., Tokyo.

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